

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 3RD, 1895.

NUMBER 49

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

3, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Sharp, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, 10.

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies.
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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and 32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,
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and General Commission Merchants.

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Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

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Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

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Bonds pass the door.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Piano inclinado, rua do Rosário) to this hotel, and Silvera.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery view of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENEGES, ASSEMBLEIA 73.

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DU
TRAVAIL ET
D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL.

Empresa Estivadora

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RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
and sailing vessels.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 40,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

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The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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Hot and Shower Baths,
Sulphur and Medical Baths,
Plunge Baths, etc.

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78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1854.

Reorganized 1879.

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LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

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BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFETY FEATURES IN THE PRINTING OF
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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
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and

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Translations from English into Portuguese
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All diseases of the stomach or intestines,
like dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness,
colic, cholera, diarrhoea, anæmia and
others, are quickly and radically cured by
the use of NECTANDRA AMARA, the fa-
mous Paulista remedy.

For sale at all the principal chemists and
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72 RUA S. PEDRO 72

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RIO DE JANEIRO

Insurance.

A PROVIDENTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Insurance against Accidents Branch. 20, LARGO DA CARIOCA, 20.

Insurance against accidents is a providential measure of small cost and great compensation.

The insured pays annually 80\$000, or 20\$000 per trimestre; should he by any motive, caused by accident, be hindered from working, the company will pay him 50\$000 per week, or should he be crippled, from 1,000\$000 to 8,000\$000, and in the case of death from accident 10,000\$000.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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Reserve fund £500,000

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Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers every kind of advanced rates.

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INSURANCE Co.

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Accumulated funds £4,057,000

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Reserve fund 1,328,751
Uncalled capital 2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 36, Rua 1ª de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

CHARLES HUE JUNE & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice

WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5, TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

1st floor.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire
POLMOUTH, Shropshire Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all works.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

ATONIC DYSPEPSIA

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. For the last 15 years I have been suffering greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have tried all kinds of remedies, but without satisfactory result.

At last I remembered your NECTAN-DIA AMARA PILLS, which I have been using since with the best results, which I declare for the benefit of all who suffer from that complaint.

Bonifardim dos Colom, 10th September 1893. Adolpho Cordero do Couto, Planter.

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LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever ward, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março.

from 1 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.

A general meeting of the members of the Club is called for Thursday 12th inst., at 8.30 p.m. for the purpose of electing the new Directorate for the ensuing year. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd December 1895.

H. W. Stacey,

Hon. Sec.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí

(opposite Casa da Consolação). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.

PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 66, Rua

Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-

conde de Itaboraí (opposite Consol. House). WILLIAM

G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cold season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do

Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture;

Sundays 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-

days 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Riochuelo N. 108,

7.30 p.m. Thursdays—E. A. TILLY and J. S. DA

COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. Fabrice

Carras, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev

A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 45 Travessa da Barreira,

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7

p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 75.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and

7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo

de S. Joaquin, No. 175. Divine service in Portuguese

on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11

a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5

afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays.

Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-

cian, Office 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours

from 11 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-

cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine,

Office 25, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-

dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Sister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, dis-

tinger January 2nd, 1895. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 98

Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-

ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the

Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,

Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING

ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to

6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIOSEAN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—

35, Rua da Santa, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDWORTH, Miss.

Gile of Quilombo, magazines, papers, etc., also of

left-off clothing, will be graciously received at the Mission

at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Some days ago it was announced by telegraph that the Chili-Bolivia treaty had been ratified. We now see by a La Paz telegram of the 30th ult. that the treaty is still under discussion.

—The latest telegram from Chill in regard to the new cabinet is to the effect that it is receiving the support of all parties. This contradicts the previous statement that it had been received with great coldness.

—The Spanish minister in Chili recently protested against a public function in one of the theatres for the benefit of the Chilean insurgents, but the government informed him that it was a private undertaking with which it could not interfere.

COFFEE NOTES

—A Bahia telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the new crop of coffee in that state is estimated at double that of the preceding crop.

—The new coffee tax law was passed in second reading by the Rio de Janeiro state legislature on the 21st ult., and entered its 3rd reading on the 30th.

—The American bark *Doris* cleared at Santos for Baltimore on the 27th ult. with 15,500 bags of coffee, of which 13,000 bags were for export, of Messrs. Naumann, Gepp & Co. This is an exceptionally large cargo for a sailing vessel to carry.

—The new coffee tax project under discussion in the state assembly of Rio de Janeiro imposes a tax of 5 reis per kilo on all coffee entering the federal district, on which stating origin and weight, are issued. At the time of expropriation the tax of 11 per cent. will be collected, less 5 per cent. on the *gusto* for the quantity estimated as consumed in the federal district. Existing *gustos* are valid only to December 31, 1895.

—In 1882 the British government imposed an excise duty of one halfpenny on every quarter of a pound of coffee mixture or preparation made in imitation of coffee. From the thirty-eighth report of the inland revenue commissioners for the year ended March 31 last we extract the following statement of the number of coffee labels issued from 1882 up to March 31, 1895; and the net amount of revenue received:

year.	1st. labels.	1d. labels.	Net amount received
			£ s. d.
1882-83 . .	1,440,305	802,434	6,344 2 2½
1883-84 . .	1,432,203	645,420	5,673 0 10½
1884-85 . .	1,110,664	539,893	4,571 0 9
1885-86 . .	1,621,868	446,525	3,989 8 3
1886-87 . .	799,914	370,971	3,212 4 0
1887-88 . .	704,864	332,921	2,856 12 8
1888-89 . .	670,060	300,828	2,686 17 9
1889-90 . .	607,503	280,190	2,415 4 3½
1890-91 . .	667,260	280,960	2,564 4 10½
1891-92 . .	635,830	282,281	2,496 3 0
1892-93 . .	579,868	314,504	2,626 10 6
1893-94 . .	462,947	252,692	2,015 15 10½
1894-95 . .	520,076	245,846	2,101 8 10

From the above it appears that the trade in coffee mixtures has declined, so that the revenue from the stamp duty is now about £2,100, against £6,300 in 1882-83.

COFFEE-MAKING IN CUBA.

A foreign correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who claims to be an expert on coffee, describes coffee making in Cuba as follows: "It is prepared by first half filling a coarse flannel bag with finely pulverized roasted coffee, and suspending it from a hook over the pot or other vessel. Cold water is poured on the bag at intervals until the entire mass is well saturated: the first dripping, which have fallen into the receptacle, are poured again over the bag until the liquid becomes almost thick and very black. One teaspoonful of this extracted liquid, placed in a cup of boiling milk, will yield a draught of coffee that is simply delicious—a nectar fit for the gods. In Cuba this flannel bag hangs day and night on the wall, the process of pouring on the cold water and allowing it to drip being almost ceaseless in its operation. All classes, ages and conditions drink coffee thus as freely as we do water."

From Longman's Magazine.

THE WORK OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi has in the course of ages transported from the mountains and high land within its drainage area sufficient material to make 400,000 square miles of new land by filling up an estuary which extended from its original outlet to the Gulf of Mexico for a length of 500 miles, and in width from thirty to forty miles. This river is still pouring solid matter into the gulf, where it is spread out in a fanlike shape over a coast line of 150 miles, and is filling up at the rate of 362,000,000 tons a year, or six times as much soil as was removed in the construction of the Manchester ship canal, and sufficient to make a square mile of new land, allowing for its having to fill up the gulf to a depth of 80 yards.

Some idea of the vastness of this operation may be conceived when the fact is considered that some of this soil has to be transported more than 3,000 miles; and that if the whole of it had to be carried in boats at the lowest rate at which heavy material is carried on the inland waters of America, or, say, for one-tenth of a penny per ton per mile over an average of half the total distance, the cost would be no less a sum than £238,000,000 a year. Through the vast delta thus formed the river winds its way, twisting and turning by innumerable bends until it extends its length to nearly 1,200 miles, or more than double the point-to-point length of the delta, consequently creating the banks in one place and building up land in another, occasionally breaking its way across a narrow neck which lies between the two extremities, and filling up the old channel.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Curre & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GRANO,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Cruz 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cruz 50.) (Cruz 135.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.
 Hamburg, Hamburg.
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escomptes de Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Léonard, Fieret & Co., Paris.
 Amélie Naudet & Co., Paris.
 Spain..... Crédito Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
 Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
 H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
 Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano.
 Genoa, and correspondents.
 Portugal..... Banco Latio & Agres and correspondents.
 United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
 Lauenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.
 Uruguay..... L. B. Superielle, Montevideo.
 Argentina..... Banco Tarquini & Co., B. Ayres.
 Banco Alianza Transatlantica, da.

and any other countries
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krahn-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realized do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Canina, as to the following:
 JOHANN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.
 THOMPSON, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then lived in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

GRAY, Robert.—Left Liverpool, December, 1891, per S.S. "Gladstone" arrived at Maranhão Dec. 27, proceeded to Pará, Penamarens and Rivete houses, arriving there January 2nd, 1893. Has not been heard of since.
 APPEL, Walter.—Was living some time since with Señora Marice Harel, of Fazenda da Bella Alibona, Voregem, Alagoas, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDIA AMARA as a remedy for sea-sickness.

I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 15th August 1895.—E. RICHARDSON.

From The Country for November,
KAISERSWERTH AND ITS
FOUNDER.

I. FLIEDNER'S LIFE.

The story of a human life, of small beginnings and great achievement, often possesses a charm greater than fiction. The real, when it includes the ideal, not only accomplishes its own purpose, but creates purpose in others. And specially to men and women struggling toward difficult goals does the story of a successful life—successful in the sense of aims attained—give encouragement and cheer. Such a one preeminently was Theodor Fliedner's. His name is perhaps little known to-day, even in Germany, the land of his birth, but it is one that many people, in many lands, have daily cause to bless.

Theodor Fliedner was born in a village near the Rhine in 1800, and was the son and the grandson of pious Lutheran clergymen. The Napoleonic invasions which, early in the century, devastated Germany, brought gloom and terror into his childhood, and deepened an inherited desire to make his own life, like his forefathers', one of quiet usefulness to others. With this lofty purpose in his heart, the sensitive child's feelings were hurt when his father, because of the plumpness of his figure, called him in jest "the little beer-brewer."

When school years were over the boy managed to work his way into the universities of Gießen and Göttingen, with the help of friends, and by giving instruction in return for food and lodging. He blacked boots, sawed wood, and darned his own clothes; the darning, however, must have been of a somewhat primitive kind, for he writes to his mother that he sewed up the holes in his trousers with white thread, and then inked it over.

The intellectual atmosphere of the universities strongly influenced him against his early formed resolution to enter the ministry, which was further weakened by the bitter controversies among the theologians of the day. "I only manage," he writes, "to cling to the one belief: that Christ was neither Deceiver nor Deceived." He studied foreign languages; read the lives of great men, making notes upon them; collected songs and games for children, which are known to-day in hundreds of kindergartens; studied botany and the use of simple household remedies for man and beast—all with the one object in view of making himself practically helpful to others. During the college vacation, he managed to see something of the world. His first journey was a sixty-mile tramp to Tübingen, with only two gulden in his pocket; his second, a four weeks' visit to Bremen and Hamburg, by means of a hard-earned gold-piece. In financial matters Fliedner rarely developed two qualities rarely combined: faith in money to come, and economy in the spending of money in hand.

At the age of twenty the young student passed successfully his examinations for the ministry, and went to Cologne, where, by way of a beginning, he accepted the position of tutor in a private family. He tells naively of the lessons in deportment given to him at this time by the mother of his two boy-pupils, a woman of fashion and wealth, and confesses to have learned that "gentle ways and polite manners help greatly to further the kingdom of God." He made the acquaintance of many influential people at Cologne, among them the foremost Evangelical clergyman, who allowed him to assist him in parish and prison preaching.

Fliedner gradually worked himself into a belief that he was unfit for the ministry, and

was about to apply for a vacant instructorship at Bonn, when he received a call to the parish of Kaiserswerth, near Düsseldorf. Believing the message, coming as it did, at a turning-point in his life, to be a divine summons, he accepted immediately, was ordained in his native village, surrounded by a proud family circle, and entered Kaiserswerth, alone and on foot, a day earlier than arranged, so that he might spare the little parish the expense of a formal reception.

The position in which he found himself was not a brilliant one. Kaiserswerth was a small town composed almost entirely of factory people, and was the one feeble Protestant spark in the heart of a Roman Catholic country. The yearly salary of the minister was one hundred and eighty thaler, with the use of the parsonage, which, however, he was obliged to share with the aged widow of his predecessor. The twenty-two-year-old "Herr Pastor," however, set to work energetically, returning first to his home to fetch two younger brothers and a sister, so that his widowed mother might be somewhat relieved in the support of a large family. With their slim household belongings, they sailed for several days down the Rhine in a small craft.

Four weeks after Fliedner's installation at Kaiserswerth the velvet factory upon which the support of the population depended failed, and the extinction of the one Protestant communion in the neighborhood seemed inevitable. The young minister directly received calls to two other parishes; but a feeling now came over him that he was a shepherd, not a hireling, and that it was his duty to go out into the world and seek help for his unfortunate people. Staff in hand, he started off on foot for Holland. A kind old gentleman, putting him on the back, bade him God-speed, with this parting reminder: "Faith, perseverance, and a little impudence, are the qualities that you most will need."

In Holland, among the prosperous burghers, where the Protestant spirit glowed warm, and later in England, Fliedner received substantial aid.

II. THE ORDER OF DEMONSEES.

Singularly appropriate is the church seal of Kaiserswerth, which represents a tree growing and expanding under the rays of a sun, with the motto, "The grain of mustard-seed becometh a tree." The same idea is expressed in a picture in the little gate-house of the parsonage garden, bearing the inscription, "The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard-seed."

This gate-house, consisting of one room twelve feet square, is the cradle of Fliedner's life-work. In it, after having founded the first German prison-reform association, he lodged a released prisoner—a poor, forlorn woman who had managed to find her way to him, because she had heard the strange story that there was a man who felt pity in his heart for outcasts; indeed, that he encouraged them to come to him for help. This woman was followed by others, and very soon the question forced itself upon Fliedner's mind, "How shall I find house-room for these unfortunates, and, above all, where shall I look for proper care-takers for them?" During his travels in foreign parts he had frequently been impressed by the want of efficient service in many hospitals. "Often I found marble entrances, but a pitiful absence of skill and faithfulness on the part of nurses and attendants."

Fliedner, confronted by an immediate need in his own parish work, revived in the Protestant church of Germany the order of deaconess, which had its origin in apostolic times. The office was preserved in the Roman church down to the eighth, in the Greek church to the twelfth, century, but was discontinued in both, partly on account of abuses that had crept in, and partly because the hierarchy of the middle ages was averse to all lay activity. It was displaced by that entirely different system, the conventual system. The nun appeared, the deaconess disappeared; but in the church of the Waldenses and Moravians women continued to hold this ministering office.

Also in the British church, which had received Christianity from the East and not through Rome, women were employed as deaconesses as early as the fifth century.

Luther in his writings advised the reestablishment of the order in the reformed churches of Germany. "But we do not dare begin," he says, "until the Lord God makes better Christians." Again,—and Luther, in his direct methods of pursuing

truth, did not always speak graciously of the weaker sex—"The readiness to feel compassion for others is more natural to women than to men; they have a special gift for comforting and soothing sorrow."

The first general synod of the Reformed Church of the Lower Rhine and the Netherlands put Luther's recommendations into effect in 1568. In the annals of the time we find the deaconess frequently spoken of as "an ornament of the church," a figure of speech which must have been rather obscure to the youthful mind of those days, for it was then the custom for the deaconess to occupy during services a commanding seat in the church, with a long birch rod in her hand, with which from time to time she would deal out smart ear-taps to the inattentive children in the congregation.

Here again the deaconess gradually disappeared; probably because the church order, which was changed into a purely civic one, lost much of its centralizing and vitalizing power, and also because of the absence of special training-schools.

Toward the middle of the nineteenth century, when Germany had freed herself from the bondage of the French, and the church had thrown off to a great extent her lethargy, signs appeared anew of a desire to draw women into active participation in church ministry. Amalia Sieveking, a patrician of Hamburg, and later in many ways its benefactress, tells in a pathetic manner how she herself tried to bring it about: "In the year of the cholera epidemic,—1831,—believing that the right moment had come, I offered my services at the cholera hospital. They were accepted, and directly I sent out an urgent appeal to my sisters to join me. But none came."

This brings us down to the time when Fiedner set to work to make a practical beginning.

Of course the first thing needed for the training of nurses was a hospital. Kaiserswerth possessed no hospitals, nor was there one anywhere in the neighborhood; so Fiedner secured a large house which happened to be standing vacant in the village, fitted up a few rooms with mended furniture, cracked china, and a supply of six sheets, and on October 13, 1836, opened the "Deaconess Hospital of Kaiserswerth," without patients and without deaconesses. This was the first training-school for nurses of modern times.

On the Sunday morning following a poor servant-girl knocked at the door for admittance, and before the end of the month four acutely ill patients were under its roof. There was vigorous opposition to the founding of the hospital on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of the neighborhood, but it so happened that the first patient admitted and the first physician appointed were both Roman Catholics. Soon after the opening, one candidate for deaconess presented herself, and with her several probationers.

As the growth of a tree is marked from year to year by added rings and new branches, so the growth of Kaiserswerth has been marked, from that day to this, by yearly increase and expansion. It stands to-day one of the world-centres of philanthropic work, and each institution that it includes bears the stamp of its energetic founder. Besides the main hospital, now containing two hundred and ten beds, there are to be seen there to-day a hospital for deaconesses, a Magdalen home, a large kindergarten, a seminary for school-teachers of all grades, an orphan-asylum, a holiday home and home for retired deaconesses, an old ladies' home, and innumerable workshops and buildings. The property embraces several hundred acres, and the well-managed farm helps largely to meet the expenses of the collective institutions. One of the recent reports shows among its products 141 tons of grain, 7,000 barrels of potatoes, 20,000 eggs, and 125,000 quarts of milk.

Of course generous sums of money have alone enabled the founding of the different institutions at Kaiserswerth, and many are still in need of endowment; but the financial report of 1893 shows that three quarters of its income is self-earned. It is derived in largest part from board-wages paid for the persons educated or nursed at Kaiserswerth; from payment for the services of graduated nurses all over the world; and from the Kaiserswerth publishing establishment, which produces much popular reading matter in cheap form. During 1893, 110,000 copies of the "Volkskalendar," an annual publication, were sold, and a few

years ago 755,000 copies of a "Life of Luther."

The founding of these many institutions, and the conduct of their financial affairs, formed but a small part of Fiedner's life-work. From all over the world came to him calls for advice and for nurses. Kaiserswerth became, in fact and in figure, a light set upon a hill. Three years after its establishment Elizabeth Fy founded a deaconess order in England; Vernal, the Huguenot clergyman and philanthropist, one in Paris; others following their example in Switzerland and Denmark. Florence Nightingale presented herself as a pupil at Kaiserswerth, and was among the first graduates to make its name honored abroad.

Friedrich William IV of Prussia, always a generous supporter of Fiedner, appreciating his rare executive talents, called him to live at his side in Berlin. "Your Majesty, I was not made for Berlin," was Fiedner's modest refusal. He went there, however, and established a deaconess house and several other institutions, among them an admirable training-school for domestic servants, which is also a temporary home, a social meeting-place, and an inquiry-office, for all women-servants in and out of employment in Berlin. Attached to this school is a child's nursery for the training of nursery-maids.

Fiedner was twice married. His work in life was advanced, perhaps even made possible, by the two noble women who shared his labors and more than shared his privations, and who in turn became the first Deaconess Mothers of Kaiserswerth. The first wife lived but a comparatively short time. During the period of his widowhood Fiedner tells in his journal that he went to Hamburg to ask Amalia Sieveking to take charge of a deaconess home. She refused, but recommended Caroline Berthman, a former pupil, who had for four years been devoting herself to similar work in the Hamburg hospital. Fiedner was so well pleased with the candidate that he offered her a hospital appointment, along with the alternative of becoming his wife. After mature deliberation the young woman decided, not between the two, but in favor of both. She foresaw that as Fiedner's wife she could better serve the cause of the sick and suffering. The wedding-journey of the quickly married couple was to Berlin, for the purpose of placing the first five deaconesses in the Chaité Hospital, and was typical of their journey together through life—twice-blessed in bringing blessings to others.

(To be continued in our next.)

From The Fortnightly Review.

A WISE FACTORY BILL.

Mr. Sydney Buxton's bill, in the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. Charles Booth, and other experts, contains the best proposals on the subject yet put into parliamentary form. It provides that the landlord shall register the address of any premises let for a domestic workshop, together with the name and address of the occupier, and that he shall answer for their being kept in a proper sanitary condition. Any employer who habitually gives out material to be manufactured or worked upon shall be held responsible for the sanitary conditions of the factory acts in the domestic or other workshops where such labor is performed. The tenement landlord will be less ready to let single rooms as combined homes and workshops when he thereby rendered himself liable to heavy penalties for overcrowding and bad sanitation, and he would discourage home workshops. The employer would find it become unprofitable to give out indiscriminate home-work, except where, as in the case of the well-paid, high-class tailoring, the conditions were likely to be satisfactory.

When one stands in the fetid atmosphere of these so-called "homes," and sees the tiny, single room, or coved with evidences of the trade—match-boxes, oil, for pulling, slipper finishing, or what not; but, cooked and incensed, in oil frying pans and all sorts of dirty messes, mixed up with the particles in course of construction; garments made for the public laid upon the filthy bed, perhaps covering a sick person—it is difficult to believe in any system which encourages the manufacture of wholesale goods in this piecemeal fashion.

Skilled work, depending on the talent of the operator and commanding a fair wage, may well be carried on in individual homes, but cheap and unskilled industries must be drawn together into large airy factories, if there is to be any hope of insisting on proper conveniences and a reasonable limit to the hours worked, places within reach of the public eye, where public opinion has some force in determining a decent wage, and where the congregation of the workers tends to foster the growth of the combination. Among the desirable results which might be hoped for is the increased application of steam power in the cheap clothing trade. Cases are fearfully common among women of paralysis, nervous disorders, and even premature birth, due to the ceaseless vibration throughout the frame of the hand and foot sewing machine, worked for long hours at top speed, more especially when heavy goods for men's wear have to be made up against time.

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(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

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FRANCISKANER BRAU

Beer in barrels (choppes) and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 1 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

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Sale 1894, 2,000,000 Bottles



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And all principal Perfumery Stores

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Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewellery.

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From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1780

Carte Blanche,

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DENTAL MFG. Co.

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This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carrriage free to every house in town.

J. F. Coelho & Co.

Ouvidor No. 37.

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PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silver Mountain, SANTA TEREZA.

To be reached in 35 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and island, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely cut off from the fever or malarial. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 35000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 35500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.



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Fine English and American tailoring, Importer of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear, Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and from the best manufacturers.

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This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour \$3.00

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New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect. The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large dining room for families on the first floor at the above establishment, No. 3 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 6 o'clock every evening.

If the proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favour us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated at one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent food, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, service of cabs at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

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Carrillo tram-cars right at the door.

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Information will be given at Messrs J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 37, Rua do Ouvidor.

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The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant. Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results during the last epidemic season here.

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For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 88000
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For Ladies:

Borzequins, kid-leather..... 12-8000
Boots, with elastic..... 65000
Idem, pointed..... 65000
Borzequins for girls..... 65000
Idem, kid, yellow..... 25000
Shippers, cat-head..... 15000
Shoes for children..... 38 and 35000

Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda,—For long years, myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nauseas Amara preparations with much success, but only now I have experienced how efficient your direction is against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveller on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman, who was travelling from the Sorocaba station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Curitiba do Campo.

The Nauseas is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly will help to mitigate the sufferings of many. Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Leme.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1895.

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERT".

I have, in the "Cruise of the *Fidelm*," described the peculiarly unsteady way in which a land-crab eats his food. I saw of them at a time devouring the carcases of their slain friends. Each stood quite still, looking me straight in the face with his fixed out-staring eyes, and with an expression absolutely diabolical. He pulled the food in pieces with his two front claws, and then, with deliberate motion, brought the fragments to his mouth with one claw, and chewed them up with a slow automatic action, but still those horrible eyes never moved, but stared steadily into mine.

As we had no means of judging the time it was difficult to divide the night into watches of even length, so we had to portion it out between us the best way we could.

We started early on the following morning, November 23rd, and reached the summit of the island before the sun had heated the black rocks, and the layer of close air immediately over them, to that high temperature which we had found so insupportable on the previous day.

We managed to ascend the cliff which hangs over the landscape without accident, but it was anxious work, and we experienced a sense of relief when we found ourselves safe once more on the upper plateau.

From here we took a short cut across the groves of tree-ferns towards the head of the cascade ravine, and came unexpectedly upon a green valley in the middle of the plateau which we had not seen before, and which, without doubt, the most beautiful place on the island. At the bottom of it a cool stream flowed through the thickly growing ferns and grass. The scenery all round us was of a soft and pleasing character, very strange to us after the dreary barrenness of the mountain slopes beneath this elevated and almost inaccessible garden.

We might have been in some fair vale of Paraguay, instead of on the summit of rugged Trinidad. Here were gently sloping green hills, that shut out all view of the jagged peaks. The vegetation was of a more luxuriant nature than in any other portion of the island, tall grasses, bushes, and plants of various kinds, most of them covered with flowers, carpeted the red soft soil, while the tall and beautiful tree-ferns stood in scattered clumps, casting a pleasant shade with their fronds of darker green. Even the dead trees were not so melancholy in appearance as elsewhere on the island: for from their branches—as well as from those of the older bushes and tree-ferns—there hung swaying festoons of a parasitic plant something like the Spanish moss that covers the pines and live-oaks of Florida, but more beautiful, for this was of a silvery white colour.

Besides those tyrants of Trinidad, the birds and land-crabs, mice, flies, ants, cecropies, and big spiders dwelt in this happy valley.

From here we walked to the head of our ravine, where the principal grove of tree-ferns crown the cliffs, and now we looked down into the *Alerte* seeming very small from this dizzy height, "and you tell anchoring work, diminished to her cork, a buoy almost too small for sight." We observed that the wind was blowing rather freshly from an unusual quarter—north-west—making this a lee shore to our vessel, but there were no signs of bad weather in the sky.

While descending the ravine we were shut in by the walls of rock, so that we were unable to see the yacht; but on reaching a point just above the cascade we again commanded a view over the whole roadstead, and lo! we found, to our dismay, that the *Alerte* was no longer lying at her anchorage, nor was she anywhere in sight.

We stood and stared round the horizon, scarcely believing the evidence of our eyes. Not an hour before we had looked down upon her from the mountain, riding singly to her anchor, with sails stowed. What possible mischance could have occurred since then?

We proceeded to the pier, on to which we perceived that the sea was breaking much more heavily than when we had landed on it, and from here we were enabled to see further round the coast to the north-west. Then we caught a glimpse of our vessel just before she rounded, and was hidden by the first promontory. She was about two miles away, with all plain sail set, beating against the wind towards the northern end of the island.

We surmised that those on board had become anxious about our safety and were sailing round the island, in order, if possible to discover where we were—a course which they had no right to undertake, seeing that the doctor and myself had not yet been two and a half days away and were not likely to have lost ourselves. Besides which, I knew that there was no one on board competent to take charge of the vessel on a cruise of this sort. Under these circumstances I was in anything but an amiable temper, more especially as the doctor and myself were now fagged out by our exertions, and had been

looking forward to a square meal, and some good red wine with it, on our return on board.

As it appeared that they were bent on sailing round the island, and might not be off the pier again until the following day—for the yacht was evidently progressing very slowly, plunging her nose constantly into the steep head seas—I endeavored to prevail them, if possible. So we hurried back to a slope near the cascade where the grass was growing thickly, and applied a match to it. As I expected, there was soon a great blaze, and a dense volume of smoke arose which must have made itself visible for many miles around. The wind fanned the flames, and the fire crept slowly up the mountain-side, wherever the dry grass afforded a track for it; the dead trees, too, began to burn fiercely, and we discovered that we had started a somewhat larger conflagration than we had intended, and had set the whole of this side of the island on fire.

However, it produced the desired effect: we saw the yacht sail clear of the point again, on the starboard tack, bear away and run down the coast towards us. And now, at the suggestion, as I afterwards learnt, of Arthur Cotton, who might to have known better, but who, as having been here before, with me, professed to be well acquainted with the pilotage of Trinidad, the anchor was let go, to my horror. Our vessel was now in very rapid proximity to the end of the pier, it was true, but in a most perilous position: for no sea-room had been allowed her—a very necessary precaution under these cliffs, where the wind is never steady—and I saw that, when the anchor was weighed again, we should run a great risk of being carried on to the rocks by the rollers before we could get the yacht under command.

It may be imagined what was my condition of mind when I read all this, and the doctor was naturally as savage as myself. We stood on the pier and watched the men as they lowered the sails and then launched the whale-boat in order to fetch us off. Powell, Purcell, and two of the paid hands manned the boat. The sea was now so high that they could not approach very near to the shore. The waves were dashing high up the sides of the pier, and in recoiling, rushed across the end of it in the form of a cascade.

Seeing that we must swim for it, we took off our coats, and placed them in a hole at the top of the rocks. I shouted to those in the boat to keep some distance off, and throw a life-buoy with a line attached to it toward the pier, so that we could jump in and be hauled off by it. This was done. Choosing my time I leapt in, held on to the line, the boat was pulled seaward out of reach of the breakers and I clambered on board. Then we returned for the doctor. He stood on the pier waiting for his opportunity, but one much higher roller than the rest came up and swept him off into the sea. Luckily he was not dashed against any of the rocks, but managed to swim out clear of the reef, while we looked towards him and took him on board.

Once safe on the deck of the *Alerte* I listened to an explanation of the extraordinary manoeuvres which had been taking place.

It seemed that either the yacht had dragged her anchor or it was supposed that she had dragged her anchor—for the opinions on the matter were at variance—so the anchor was weighed, and of course, as the chain got short, the anchor began to drag at a merry pace. Then the anchor was hoisted. By this time she had drifted very close to the rocks, but, as far as I understand, she was filling and would soon have been in safety again, when, for some reason or other, down went the anchor and she lay rolling about close under the rocky Ness, and the dangerous islets that lie off it. Up came the anchor once more, and this time the yacht drove so very near to the rocks that every one gave her up as lost, and some were looking out for the safest spot on shore to throw her. A high sea was breaking over the cliffs—one touch and she would have broken up. And now, as by a miracle—for I don't know how it happened, and no one on board seems to have known—the vessel got way on her and forged ahead, so that she became manageable, and was steered out to sea, clear of danger.

That she had been very nearly wrecked there can be no doubt, and that this had been due to very awkward handling was also certain. I was myself much to blame for the serious risk the poor old vessel had incurred. Had I left the doctor in charge on board, in his capacity as mate, while I was exploring the island, he would, no doubt have extricated the yacht from her difficulty as soon as she began to drag—an easy task. I did not consider that there was any one else among the volunteers, capable of undertaking the responsibility of command, but I was under the impression—wrongly it seems—that the five paid hands on board would have had the common sense to give her more chain when they perceived that the wind was freshening. Ted, for instance, was ho'n, and might have taken it upon himself to do this, as was indeed his understood duty when no officers were on board.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Work has been resumed on the new port works at Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd inst. says that a report is current that President Urquiza has asked for another 60 days' leave for medical treatment.

—During the month of October there were 717 births (of which 119 were illegitimate), 98 marriages and 335 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The arrivals in port numbered 5,090 and the departures 4,962. The population was estimated at 244,079.

—The budget now under discussion in the Uruguayan Congress fixes the expenditures for 1895-96 at \$14,375,078 24, and estimates the receipts at \$14,779,120 23. Of the expenditures \$7,233,236 32 are for the public debt service, and of the revenue \$6,660,881 29 are from taxes on imports.

—The deficit left by the ascending commodity La Costa is over \$3,000. In one month she has issued notes for over \$700, although their issue was forbidden by an express order from the chief of police. It is now believed that he has found his way to Brazil, not to Buenos Aires, —*Montevideo Times*.

—The *Britannia*, formerly of the P. S. N. Co., which has been bought by Messrs. Bosc and Camarano of Rio Janeiro, will be brought to the Chile dock here for repairs, and will afterwards be fitted up for cattle transport between the River Plate and Brazil, making two voyages a month, and with capacity for 1200 cattle and 1400 sheep. —*Montevideo Times*.

—There is talk of sending 35 military officers and engineers to Europe in study month methods for the space of one year. The plan is to send ten officers to Germany, ten to France and five to Austria, Italy and Spain. Each officer would receive an allowance of 400 to 500 francs per month. General Capdevilla said to be the author of this scheme. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The cloth furnished for summer clothing for our soldiers seems to be of a wonderfully expensive power. It was bought with the object of making 12,000 suits, and now it is found that the skilled army tailor can make three thousand more outfits. This amounts to about 25% more than was expected. It is wonderful how many discoveries are made now since the army has found a new administrator, and things are conducted with some order in its department. A hint worth noticing by political philosophers. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Whilst on the subject of theatres, I notice that the municipality proposes to put a tax of \$1000 on *recundados* next year, in the place of the fantastic one of \$20,000 which, needless to say, has not been collected in a single instance. This exaggerated tax has not even had the effect intended, for the abuse has not been mitigated in any way, and one cannot but think that it is a waste of time to promulgate regulations, impose fines and fees, etc., if the City Fathers do not take the necessary steps to have their decrees respected. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Government is about to check the trade in contraband goods between Brazil and this republic along the upper Uruguay. A long and exhaustive decree has been issued, wherein a number of detailed instructions are given to customs house officials, and rules are laid down for the legal transport and inspection of goods. The instructions have been drawn up with great clearness by Sr. Demitrio Latorre. But with all this it is doubtful whether it will be possible to stop the contraband trade in those regions. The places along the river offer great facility for it, and at the same time it is a very profitable business. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 22.

—Perhaps the most striking political news of the day is the announcement that ex-president Julio Herrera has prepared a new press law, which will be presented in the approaching ordinary sessions. This, it is said, will extend the liberty of the press in certain directions, but restrict it in others. It is added that he has long contemplated such a measure, and is now impelled to it by the attitude of the press in the Bahías-Calve and Butler affairs. Such an announcement cannot fail to cause some alarm. The liberty of the press, though perhaps occasionally abused by some of the more violent party organs, is practically the only popular right in full exercise in the republic, and with the present suffocation of the suffrage, the only remaining medium for the expression of public opinion. To restrict this liberty in political matters, which is no doubt Dr. Herrera's intention, will simply be to give the finishing touch to the dictatorial nature of the miserable oligarchy that misgoverns the republic and of which he is the leader. We say there can be no doubt as to his intention, for there could be no other object in modifying the present press laws that provide quite sufficiently for the punishment of ordinary press offenses. —*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 16.

—The R. M. S. *Aile* arrived early yesterday morning, but up to an advanced hour of the afternoon had not been visited by the port doctor, and was therefore unable to land passengers, cargo or mails. The weather was rather foggy, but it could not be called stormy, nor did it impede many other movements and operations in the port. But the doctor did not choose to go, and so everyone has to wait, and no more could be said about it. Why this need have delayed the mails is one of those things no sane person can expect to understand, but we have learnt long since that the authorities here think that the delay of a day or two in the landing of foreign mails is matter of the very least importance. It is regrettable from more points of view than one that a port doctor cannot be found who is not subject to sea-sickness and is not afraid of a little rough weather. If the weather yesterday was not too rough for the agents of the company to go off, as was the case, it could not have been too rough for the doctor. When we are sufficiently civilized, vessels arriving with a clean bill of health and from unsuspected ports, will be allowed to operate without waiting for the visit of a port doctor, which in four cases out of five is mere useless formality. Then we will not hear of vessels being demurrage for one, two or even three days because his medical high-and-mightiness is afraid of the waves. —*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 23.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 3rd, 1895.

THE editor of the *Cidade do Rio* has apparently forgotten one or two very important considerations in his discussion of the proposed arbitration of the Trindade question. We do not know to a certainty that the British government has made any such proposition, as the statement to that effect has been contested, but this will not affect a general consideration of the principle of arbitration. In the first place, our colleague is demanding extreme measures for enforcing the settlement of a dispute before hearing the other side. 'This is unfair and impolitic. No matter how certain the editor of the *Cidade* may be of the justice of his cause, he ought to give a respectful hearing to his opponent; and the stronger his case the greater the reason why he should pursue this course. Unfortunately our colleague has refused to wait for the British case and refuses to listen to any possible justification for the occupation of Trindade. This is really an exhibition of weakness, for it implies fear of a calm discussion of the dispute on its merits. It is "bluff," pure and simple. Then, again, the *Cidade* denounces the proposed arbitration in terms which reflect very little credit on the good sense of its editor. It says: "All is lost, but honor. Arbitration is not an honorable recourse, it is an infamy." Fortunately the editor of the *Cidade do Rio* is not the custodian of the national honor. In that respect, there is still some small chance for the country. As for arbitration not being an "honorable recourse," it will be charitable to assume that our colleague has spoken without mature reflection. In view of the fact that the ablest and best men of the day have almost unanimously commended arbitration, and in view of the fact that it has been employed already in the settlement of many bitter disputes, we may conclude that the *Cidade* will not care to discuss the assertion any further. If Brazil has been willing to use arbitration in the Misiones and Amapu disputes, then why reject it in the Trindade case? No Brazilian has been killed on Trindade, nor has that uninhabited island been invaded by an armed force, as was the case at Amapu. Of the two cases, the latter really gave the most cause for indignation. But in the one case, the aggressors were French, and in the other English; and behind this lies the real cause of all this hysterical denunciation of the one, while formulating polite protests to the other. In our opinion there will be no loss of dignity, or "honor," on either side in the submission of this dispute to arbitration. On the contrary, acquiescence in the demands of chauvinists and a refusal to submit the case to so honorable a recourse, would be decidedly discreditable to this country.

BRAZIL AND ENGLAND.

We take the following advertisement from the *Diário Popular*, of São Paulo:

In view of the rash and usurping proceeding of the British government toward the government of my country, I declare that from this day forward I decline the friendship which up to this date I have had with some Englishmen. I declare further that my establishment called "Serra Paulista," (Paulista Mermaid) as before, is open to receive any foreigner with courtesy—except the English, who belong to a country at present directed by an unscrupulous government.

Long live Brazil!

AUGUSTO PEDRO DE OLIVEIRA.

Well, well! This quite takes the breath! We do not happen to be a British subject, but as Augusto or some Brazilian friend sends the clipping to the *Rio-News*, and as our Brazilian acquaintances when indignant with us invariably call us British, Canadian, or anything else except American, we presume that we also are included in this heart-breaking proscription. It is most untimely and unfortunate, Augusto, for you to take such a resolution, for it deprives us of the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a Brazilian who has the courage of his opinions. We do not characterize the opinions, be it known, but such as they are you are not ashamed of them. They are of your own manufacture, worked out perhaps with immense labor in the silent hours of the night with no one but the "mermaid" to counsel you. And you have now the courage and patriotism to renounce our friendship and to decline our custom! Gracious heavens! what a sacrifice! We could almost weep, Augusto, over the loss of your acquaintance, and were we to come to São Paulo nothing could keep us from hanging about your door—just to catch a glimpse of you, and the "mermaid."

But, my dear patriotic friend—excuse us, you reject our friendship!—my dear, patriotic—must it be said?—enemy, are you not just a little too severe on the Englishman? The equally patriotic editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* gave us to understand a few days ago that he had not met an Englishman who does not condemn the usurpation you complain of. That was one for us! As a free American, we felt crushed—just a little—at the idea that the monarchical Englishman was more liberal toward Brazil than a republican American. But as we too had opinions, and as we had no goods to sell, nor dividends to collect, nor privileges to secure, we concluded to stand fast to our colors—that is, to our opinions. But if our English friends are all with you, as the *Jornal* asserts, why do you reject their acquaintance? They might be of immense support to you in your quixotic crusade against the British government. And their *vinetems* would go a long way, Augusto, toward keeping the "mermaid" in hair-pins! Think again, Augusto, and see if you can not consistently make an exception. Personally, we shall observe the prohibition. We shall not trust ourselves to the Central in order to visit you. And we shall advise our friends—our English friends—to beware of your shot-gun. But there are others, residents of your beautiful little city, who would like to drop in and have a chat with you, Nicodemus Dewdrop, for instance. Be patient with them, Augusto, and be polite—if you can. It would be well to remember the diplomatic course pursued by the Portuguese a few years ago, when they too were down on the English, and one of them wanted to fight a duel with poor old Jacob Bright. Here in Rio they vowed by all the saints not to buy a yard of goods from the English importers; and they kept their word religiously—at the front door! But, would you believe it?—we happen to know that they continued to slip in at the back door and buy their goods just as before! Now, Augusto, that is what I call patriotism tempered with prudence. The Portuguese won the credit of the former by much declamation and apparent sacrifice, and they avoided the front doors of the hated usurper; but at the same time they kept a firm hold on business by a judicious use of the importer's back door. Now, Augusto, you go and do the same! If Nicodemus calls on you, take him into the *alcova* where the public can not see him, and then let him talk! Perhaps the "mermaid" may also be hungry for conversation with a sensible man, and you should not deny her.

As for poor Lord Salisbury and his colleagues—well, we must leave them to their own devices! They will miss you—but then they must settle with Rosebery and Pender about that!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues reiterated his request for information in regard to the Banco da República, Baía do Ladrão and legislative session to December 20. Senator Coelho Rodrigues opposed the bill approving the government's action in spending \$3,364,890 on the funeral of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. He is not aware, he said, of any law authorizing the executive to appropriate money for such expenses.

Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that the executive had acted in conformity with the wishes of Congress and of the people. Exceptional cases like this could not be foreseen in the constitution. The bill was voted in 2nd discussion. The Senate also passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 22 to 16 a bill for granting twelve months' leave of absence to custom-house clerk Joaquim Freire. The bill approving the act of the government raising the pay of the employees on the railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana and increasing the number of such employees was likewise voted in 2nd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Capurro de Siqueira explained what had occurred at a previous sitting between him and Deputy Benedito Andrade. The latter had advised him to tear his hat instead of his diploma, and he had replied that he could do so if he wished, for he had paid for it. Deputy Paula Salles opposed several of the amendments to the revenue bill. Deputy Lins de Vasconcellos protested against the budget committee's having classified as dangerous and ridiculous an amendment which he had offered. Deputy Costa Machado defended the proposed law on imported beef cattle. The bill for exonerating Dr. Serzedello from his rank in the army and to his profession in the military school was voted in 1st discussion. The Chamber voted in 3rd discussion the deficiency appropriation of \$5,222,847,882 for paying the indebtedness of the general government to the state of São Paulo. Among the amendments adapted to the budget of the department of industry were the following: 20,000\$ for a book on Brazil in four languages by Maricio Lantieri; 64,000\$ for increasing the subsidy for the line of steamers plying between Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas and Pernambuco; 200,000\$ for the service of colonization in each of the northern states from Bahia in Amazonas inclusive; 1,000,000\$ for colonization on the frontier at the government's expense; increase of the pay of two physicians employed at the immigration depot on Ilha das Flores from 9,000\$ to 12,000\$; 200,000\$ for improving the port of Victoria; 200,000\$ for improving the port of Paratyba; 1,744,345\$800 for improving the port of Pernambuco. Deputy Serzedello opposed the Senate's amendments to the bill regulating the appointment of public employees. Deputy Enrico Coelho censured the President for not executing the law on the deposits of banks of issue. He also censured him for failing to sign pension bills, thus shirking the responsibility for those bills, which in default of his signature had to be promulgated by the president of the Senate.

Nov. 26.—*Senate*.—The resolution for prolonging the session in December 20 was discussed by Senators Coelho Rodrigues and Domingos Vicente, the latter of whom said that he did not think the legislative work could be finished by that date. He suggested that during the prolongation of the session members of Congress should receive pay only for the days in which they were in actual attendance. The resolution for prolonging the session was passed. Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke against the bill for granting a leave of absence to custom-house clerk Joaquim Freire, who, he said, is probably a relative of Dr. Feisbello Freire. Bills like this, granting exceptional favors, are, he said, not only unconstitutional, but also exceedingly harmful to public interests. Here, he said, have 377 legislators, drawing pay at the rate of 75\$ per diem, been wasting three days of precious time in discussing the claim of a person whose merits, to say the least, are very doubtful. If the speaker were President (which God forbid), he would veto every bill of this class that should be sent to him. The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the appropriation of \$5,254,890 for paying the funeral expenses of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and the bill approving the act of the government increasing the number of employees on the railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana and raising their salaries. It rejected the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill increasing the pay of the judges of the Supreme Court. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber adopted a resolution expressing deep sorrow for the death of Councilor José Antonio de Paula Fleury. Deputy Victorino Monteiro spoke in favor of increasing the duty on foreign *carne secca*. Deputy Arthur Rios opposed the proposed measures for increasing taxes. Among the measures to which he objected is that for increasing the duty on Indian corn. If, he said, Brazilian corn, on account of the cost of transportation on the railways of the country, is unable to compete with foreign corn, the proper remedy is to reduce the cost of transportation and not burden the consumer with new taxes. Deputies Alcindo Guanabara and Paula Salles discussed the bill on deposits of banks of issue.

Nov. 27.—*Senate*.—By a vote of 20 to 17 the Senate passed the bill for granting 12 months' leave of absence to custom-house clerk Joaquim Freire. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento spoke in favor of the increase in the duty on foreign *carne secca*. Deputy Thomaz Delafino spoke in favor of increasing the municipal government of the city of Rio de Janeiro to collect the taxes, now collected by the general government, on industries and professions and on the transfer of real estate. Deputy Timotheo da Costa opposed the duty of 10\$000 a head on foreign beef cattle. Deputy Frederico Borges opposed the exemption from duty of nureined petroleum. Deputy Aristides Galvão spoke against the increase in the duty on cotton thread. Deputy Ribeiro de Almeida defended the duty of 10\$000 a head on foreign beef cattle. The Chamber voted the resolution for prolonging the session to December 20. The Senate's amendments to the bill regulating the appointment of public employees were adopted. The amendments to the bill on the deposits of banks of issue were referred to the budget committee. Deputy Glycyas moved to prolong the sitting for the night. Only 19 deputies being present, the motion was lost.

Nov. 28.—*Senate*.—In a speech on the last senatorial election in Paraná Baía do Ladrão made severe strictures on the voters for not going to the polls. At that election only 4,241 votes had been cast and of those votes all except one were for the official candidate. Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that the present electoral legislation is certainly open to improvement and he expressed his

willingness to contribute towards improving it. He believed, nevertheless, that no legislation can make a citizen exercise a right whose importance he fails to appreciate. Senators Severino Vieira and Alana discuss the bill on the salaries of professors of the Gymnasium Nacional. Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões moved to ask for the opinion of the minister of finance and the president of the tribunal de contas on the proposed modification of the present system of estimating the revenue and expenditure of the country. The motion was opposed by Senator Oliveira. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — Deputy Ribeiro de Almeida defended the proposed duty of \$10 a head on foreign beef cattle. Deputy Fonseca Pontella opposed the increase in the duty on carmine green. He depicted the sufferings of the poorer classes and censured Congress for squandering the public money on pensions and unprofitable railways. Deputy Paulino Junior explained why he had signed the report of the budget committee in favor of exempting from duty unrefined petroleum. Deputies Francisco Tolentino and José Carlos discussed the revenue bill and the latter expressed his gratification at the adoption of its amendments by the budget committee. Deputy Serzedello spoke in favor of the bill of revenue. Deputy Ovídio Albrantes defended the duty on foreign beef cattle. Deputy Neiva complained that the workmen at the Balda Arsenal have not received their pay.

Nov. 29. — Senator Pinheiro Machado read a telegram from the editor of the *Diário Popular* complaining that Gen. Galvão had threatened to have him hounded by the insulted his family. Senator Oliveira moved to ask for information in regard to the Banco da República, which he accused of defrauding the national treasury. After a speech from Senator Severino Vieira, the Senate rejected the motion of Leopoldo de Bulhões for ascertaining the opinion of the minister of finance and the president of the tribunal de contas on the proposed modification of the present system of estimating the revenue and expenditure of the country. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento spoke on the alleged illness of Gen. Galvão to cause the editor of the *Diário Popular* to be horsewhipped. Deputies Carlos Jorge and Ovídio Albrantes spoke against the bill for restoring Dr. Serzedello to his rank in the army and to his professorship in the military school. The vote was taken on the amendments to the revenue bill. Among the duties voted are the following: gum Arabic, 600 reis per kilo; sheet tin, 30 reis per kilo; perfumery, 50000 reis per kilo; playing cards, 18000 reis per kilo; barley, 60 reis per kilo; ham, 30 reis per kilo; Indian corn, 50 reis per kilo; chestnuts, hazelnuts, almonds, walnuts and green fruit, 200 reis per kilo; vegetables in tins, 800 reis per kilo; ham, 18000 reis per kilo; sausages, 18000 reis per kilo; sardines, 18000 reis per kilo; fish in tins, 18000 reis per kilo; cornmeal, 300 reis per kilo; cotton bags, 18000 reis per kilo; broadcloth, cassimere and cassimere, from 30000 to 80000 per square meter; medicinal pastilles, from 18714 to 725000 per kilo; pills and globules, from 22227 to 835000 per kilo. Memorandums for delivering money to banks pay a tax of 100 reis per cento or fraction of a cento. Foreign beverages and imitations thereof, when offered for sale, must have on the cork a stamp of the value of the respective duty under penalties of a fine of 500000. The stamps will be furnished by the custom-house when the duty is paid. The duty of 150 reis per kilo on foreign cane-secca was rejected by a vote of 68 to 58 and that of 108 a head on foreign beef cattle by a vote of 66 to 60. The government is authorized to coin nickel to the amount of 10,000,000 in pieces of 100 and 200 reis. This nickel may be coined abroad if the mint is unable to coin it. Every agency of a bank or company dealing in exchange is required to deposit in the treasury the minimum sum of 100,000, which may be increased at the option of the government. Deputies Bueno de Andrade and Lins de Vasconcelos discussed the special appropriation for the Central railway.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is reported that monarchist clubs are to be founded in Pará and Rio Grande.

—Col. Valladao has doubled the guard at his palace. It is undoubtedly necessary.

—The press of Bahia states that gambling has recently increased very much in that city.

—In Pernambuco the *Commercio* is publishing articles in favor of a free gubernatorial election.

—At Sorocaba, S. Paulo, the opposition party has declared in favor of parliamentary government.

—Senator Domingos Vicente is a candidate for the office of governor of the state of Espírito Santo.

—Many of Col. Valladao's political opponents, feeling there is no security for them in Sergipe, are leaving the state.

—Counterfeit 10\$ notes have made their appearance at Sorocaba, Faxina and Itapetininga in the state of S. Paulo.

—Two sets of candidates claimed to have carried the recent election for members of the legislature in the state of Sergipe.

—Dr. Virgílio Martins de Mello Franco presents himself as a candidate for the Senate in the state of Minas Geraes.

—In the city of Pernambuco in the 2nd fortnight of October there were 266 deaths, of which 42 were caused by the pox.

—It is stated that the governor of Bahia has issued orders for sending 100 more policemen to Conquista and 50 to Queimadinhos.

—It is reported that the commander of the corps of firemen at Bahia has been dismissed on account of his complicity in the recent mutiny.

—The number of bandits in the interior of Bahia is said to be 600 and the damage which they caused to Conquista is estimated at over 300,000\$.

—In S. Paulo a meeting of monarchists will be held to-day at the house of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida. It is expected that at this meeting steps will be taken for the definite organization of the party.

—Telegrams from S. Paulo state that the opposition at the meeting held there on the 1st inst. declined in favor of parliamentary government.

—It is stated that Barão de Camargos, de facto governor of Bahia, has appointed his superior of batteries with a salary of 4,800\$ per annum.

—The minutes of the meeting for organizing Col. Valladao's party in Sergipe are signed by 122 persons, of whom 100 are officials of the colonel's government.

—Some class registers arrived at S. Paulo from Ilheus for the purpose of entering a returned home, but one of them changed her mind and returned home.

—The reported mutiny among the firemen in Bahia was a purely domestic affair and was nothing more than an attempt to depose the commandant of the corps.

—And now it is Alagoas! A telegram received on Saturday reports police raids on the plantation of the Barão de Camargos, committing outrages and attempting to kill.

—It is stated that the S. Paulo monarchists have offered 500,000\$ for the newspaper *Estados de S. Paulo* and that the offer has been declined. The report is probably untrue.

—The school returns in Pará give the following results: in 1890 there were 11,871 pupils registered; in 1891 there were 17,494; in 1892, 17,374; in 1893, 16,420; and in 1894, 18,623.

—At Bahia on the 28th ult., leaders of the constitutional party held a meeting and resolved to cooperate with political organizations in other states in opposition to the *partido republicano federal*.

—A telegram of the 29th ult. from Bahia states that in that city an emissary of the S. Paulo monarchists is endeavoring to buy a printing office for the purpose of publishing a monarchist newspaper.

—The printing-office of the *Gazeta*, of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, was attacked and destroyed on the morning of the 24th ult. A police force was sent to the place from Campinas and an investigation initiated.

—The employees of the municipal street-cleaning department in Santos have struck, because no pay has been received for four months. The state sanitary board has taken the service in charge for the moment to prevent bad consequences.

—A Bahia telegram states that Janella, Comandante Venha, foras Grande and other small places in the interior have been sacked by bandits, who are also ravaging the adjoining plantations. Another attack on Conquista is expected.

—It is expected that the new monarchist organ *A Civilização* will soon appear in São Paulo. It will be under the editorial direction of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida. Another report says that its managing editor will be Sr. Paulo Prado, eldest son of Sr. Antonio Prado.

—The *Paz* correspondent in São Paulo telegraphs that Senator Campos Salles' opposition to abolition on the Trindade question, has produced a good impression. Probably the said correspondent omitted to say "in jacobin circles." Otherwise we should say that the people of São Paulo are very easily pleased.

—A celebrated outlaw, named João Brandão, was attacked and killed near Casa Branca, São Paulo, on the 24th ult., by a party of policemen. He had been the terror of a large district for many years, and was guilty of many assassinations, robberies, thefts, etc. One of his companions was captured, and one of the policemen was wounded.

—It is reported from Pará that the Brazil and Bolívar commission, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Thaumaturgo, had left Caquetá, on the Rio Purus, to cross over to the Rio Madeira by land. The surveyors were in great spirits in spite of many difficulties. On the upper Acro they were compelled to pay 1,200\$ for an ox, and it was a very thin one at that.

—In S. Paulo the prosecuting attorney has brought charges against the vicar of Espírito Santo do Pinhal, whom he accuses of having insulted the national flag. The ground for his action is that the vicar refused to allow a civic procession carrying the flag to enter the parish church, alleging that the motto on the flag is positivist and contrary to the Catholic religion.

—According to our S. Paulo exchanges the political situation in Mogy-mirim has become highly exciting. Since November 15th there have been street disturbances almost daily. On that day state deputy Alexandre Coelho received a "severe contusion on the head," whereupon he went home and stayed there. Patrons of the factions kept up the row, however, which culminated in the destruction of a printing-office on the 24th.

—If the *Democrata Federal* of the 27th ult. correctly describes the situation, São Paulo is becoming a victim of official tyranny like Sergipe and Paraná. This paper says in one article that, "the population of São Paulo is becoming accustomed to illegality and violence." And then, in another article, "The police of Dr. Bernardino de Campos wish to leave a name in history. On one side the policemen are killing with revolver shots in the public square; on the other the soldiers are beating and arresting; on another the delinquents are invading the houses of others without observation of any disposition of the law."

—In the early morning of the 26th ult. the steamer *Uranus*, belonging to the Companhia Frigorífica, was wrecked on the coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro, eight miles south of S. João do Rio. The cause of the shipwreck was the heavy fog prevailing and the deviation of the compass needle. The steamer *Pula*, which was sent from S. João da Barra to the assistance of the *Uranus*, succeeded in saving the crew and all the passengers. When they were all safe on shore, the master of the *Uranus*, the commander and one of the officers of the *Pula* and one of the persons belonging to an open troupe took a boat for the purpose of going to the vessel in order to get some valuable luggage of the troupe. The sea being rough, the boat was swamped and the four persons who manned it all perished.

—A physician resident in Angraquara, São Paulo, informs the *Repórter* that the aspect of that afflicted town is most pitiable. Out of a normal population of about 12,000, only about a thousand remain. The streets are deserted and unlighted, and the houses abandoned. The first case of fever appeared in April, and warnings were promptly given, but nothing was done until it was too late to control the epidemic. It is expected that two months more will be required to suppress the fever.

LAWN TENNIS IN SÃO PAULO.

On the 15th ult. a lawn tennis match was played in São Paulo between two teams of members of the "Lawn Tennis Paulistano" Club, one team representing the Banks and the other "The World." The following pairs were engaged in the match:

Banks		World	
Mr. Kiron and	Mr. Synnons.	Mr. Inge and	Mr. Miller.
Mr. Weale and	Mr. Mawson.	Mr. Wilnot and	Dr. Strain.
Mr. Stewart and	Mr. Maclean.	Mr. King and	Mr. C. Smith.

The conditions of the match were that two sets should be contested "all against all," winner to win.

The following is a table showing the result of the match which ended in favor of the Banks, they winning to sets to their opponents 5. Unfortunately owing to want of time 3 sets were not decided.

Banks		World	
Mr. Kiron and	Mr. Synnons.	Mr. Inge and	Mr. Miller.
Mr. Weale and	Mr. Mawson.	Mr. Wilnot and	Dr. Strain.
Mr. Stewart and	Mr. Maclean.	Mr. King and	Mr. C. Smith.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

According to a recent statement the regular troops in the state of Rio Grande do Sul are now stationed at the following points:—

At Porto Alegre, 13th, 28th, 31st and 35th battalions of infantry and 2nd battalion of artillery; at Rio Grande, 12th battalion of infantry and 3rd battalion of artillery, numbering 897; at Pelotas, 16th and 20th battalions of infantry and half of the 4th regiment of artillery, numbering 602; at Jaguarão, 3rd battalion of infantry and 2nd regiment of cavalry, numbering 531; at Itapagé, 17th battalion of infantry, 6th regiment of cavalry and half of the 4th regiment of artillery, numbering 694; at Livramento, 4th and 22nd battalions of infantry and 5th regiment of cavalry, numbering 2,652; at Olinda, 12th regiment of cavalry, numbering 180; at Uruçubana, 6th battalion of infantry and 4th regiment of cavalry, numbering 749; at S. Borja, 11th regiment of cavalry, numbering 225; at D. Pedro, 11th battalion of infantry and transportation corps, numbering 574; at S. Gabriel, 18th battalion of infantry and 1st regiment of artillery, numbering 809; at Alegrete, 3rd regiment of cavalry, numbering 334; at Santa Maria, 30th battalion of infantry, numbering 440; at Rio Pardo, 25th battalion of infantry, numbering 588. There are, consequently, now in the state of Rio Grande 16 battalions of infantry, 7 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion and 2 regiments of artillery; 1 battalion of transport and munition and 1 transportation corps belonging to the regular army and forming a total of 9,345 officers and men.

The irregular troops have continued to be paid and mustered out of the service. Among the commandants whose disbandment has been recently reported are the 3rd and 7th civil corps at Santa Maria and Col. Firmão de Paula's brigade at Alegrete.

An officer has arrived at Livramento with money for paying the men belonging to the irregular commandants stationed at that place; but the officers commanding those troops are required to go to Pelotas in order to receive their pay.

Capt. Manoel Rutilio de Araújo, who had been sent to Santa Maria with 200,000\$ for paying the troops there, has returned to Pelotas under arrest.

As had been expected, Gen. Hyppolito arrived at Porto Alegre on the 26th, and it is stated that he has been instructed by Gen. Galvão to recruit to the custom-house far over 2,000,000\$ which he has received.

Outrages committed by Castilheiras continue to be reported. At Cachiminas, Wenceslau Camacho, a returned republican, has been murdered. At D. Pedro, the family of a merchant, consisting of six persons, have been killed by ill-handled Castilheiras, who attacked and robbed the house. Facts of a similar character are reported at Pinaty. Capt. Inacema, of the 13th battalion of infantry, reports to Gen. Galvão that he was captured for refusing to burn the house of Marcelino Pina, a prominent leader of the revolutionists. He has declared that, unless this unprovoked massacre is annulled, he will demand a constitutional, so that the facts of the case may be officially placed on record.

Rio Grande papers publish telegrams that have appeared in the *Repórter* of Pelotas, which have been returned to the President of the Republic by the President of the Republic. He warmly expresses his sympathy for the valuable services which they have rendered. The President in his reply recognises the hardship and injustice of the case, but says that he cannot violate the law. The number of appointments already greatly exceeds the proper limits.

By decree of Nov. 3, 1894, there were illegally appointed 1,510 consuls, many of whom had rendered no service and some of whom are totally unfit to be officers of the army. He promises, however, to continue Telles' appointments if Congress passes a law authorizing him to do so.

The budget committee of João de Castilhos' legislature estimates the state revenue for 1896 at 6,067,720,000 and the expenditure at 6,068,321,981. Among the expenses authorized in the proposed budget is that of 100,000\$ for the election of a state of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. For the fiscal year of the present year the treasury receipts reported amount to 2,879,423,775 and the disbursements to 1,485,035,536.

The editor of the *24 Horas*, *Repórter*, of Pelotas, which has been publishing caricatures of Telles against Gen. Galvão and his family, complains that the General has threatened him with a horse-whipping.

João de Castilhos' legislature has passed a bill exempting Martimiano Cinelli Lopes from the payment of taxes on the land that he purchases in the vicinity of the reforestation of Porto das Torres.

The funeral of Capt. Lins de Vasconcelos was attended. Her death occurred in the absence of her son, who was at Montevideo. He is expected to arrive to-morrow at Porto Alegre and it is stated that after a short delay he will come to Rio de Janeiro.

Silvino Martins, it is reported, will stop here for a few days on his way to Europe.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Paulistano company has resolved to prolong the line from Rilem to Borim to the village of Itutinga.

On the 26th there was a derailment on the Central between S. Francisco de Xavier and Mangueira, caused by a broken axle on a broken locomotive.

It is stated that in the S. Paulo legislature there will be introduced a bill for a railway connecting the port of Santos with the state of Paraná, Goiás and Mato Grosso.

At Bahia a syndicate under the presidency of Dr. Antonio Vitorino de Almeida has been organized for building the Baporo railway, to which the municipal government contributes the sum of 100,000\$.

It is expected that the committees of the Chamber will reduce the Central railway right from 14,000,000\$ to 8,000,000\$. At the rate the property of that line is being destroyed, they will want another eight thousand contos before this time is available.

A merchant of Curitiba complains that on the Paraná railway he had to pay freight to the amount of 32,885\$ on three packages of mirrors and accessories shipped from Paranaíba to Curitiba. The freight on the same merchandise from Hamling to Paranaíba was only 55,820\$.

On Saturday Marshal Jaulim, director of the Central railway, received many congratulations and felicitations on his good management of that line, and on the improvements which he has introduced. This is really too much for him. We wonder if there were any merchants among those who tendered these congratulations.

A new time-table has been adopted on the Central for the regulation of passenger trains. Let us hope that some effort will be made to advertise the changes, and that printed time-tables will be posted in all the stations. We are told that at some stations it is impossible to find a time-table, and on the Leopoldina lines there are stations where the employees do not even give any information as to the arrival and departure of trains.

At a meeting on the 28th ult. of 138 shareholders of the Paulistano railway, representing 125,888 shares, the following gentlemen were elected members of the board of directors of the company: Antonio Prado, Francisco Antonio de Souza Queiroz, Antonio Lacerda, Eduardo Prates and Domingos de Moraes. Antonio Prado was chosen president of the board. It is stated that there is no other instance of a meeting of shareholders of this company being so largely attended.

The *Repórter* of São Paulo has compiled the following table of the receipts and expenditures of the various São Paulo railways during the half year ending June 30th last:

	receipts	expenditures
S. Paulo (English) Paulista system:	7,999,339\$320	6,502,148\$890
Franklin (English) Paulista system:	4,068,016\$830	1,830,417\$821
Rio Claro:	2,145,813\$490	903,124\$842
Santa Rita:	69,707\$820	60,841\$790
Bealvalense:	25,122\$280	26,005\$913
River service:	20,228\$420	120,550\$826
Moggy-mirim:	2,873,718\$795	734,537\$070
Sorocaba:	2,195,200\$320	1,000,820\$480
Itapetininga:	642,701\$000	456,045\$970
Campeiro:	114,710\$950	95,803\$327
Itapetininga:	114,027\$440	87,468\$862
Itapetininga:	109,427\$790	93,282\$762

Total: 21,042,183\$535 11,799,050\$913

We copy the figures as given by the *Repórter*. In the case of the Moggy-mirim there is evidently a mistake; the expenditures must have been greater. "Every day, in fact, the Central railway acquires new title in public reputation. It is a principal artery of communication. Negligence, however, has become so common that a iron level is required to be put in the ground which are going on. We meet the irregularities which are going on. We do not wish to refer to the constant delays and irregularities which we refer especially to-day in the slight and confined to the road." This is how the *24 Horas* introduces a complaint of a manufacturer who sends goods to the line and its exposure in Rio and has them ruined on the way down. The *Diário* is quite right. The Central railway has become totally antipathetic.

LOCAL NOTES.

The German, Austrian and Russian ministers are leaving for the summer. Happy diplomats!

The consulars for processing the Amazon duties are to be called to account for irregularities.

A large number of families have already gone home, but they will continue to show their 75¢ a day all the same.

The commanders and officers of the two Dutch frigates in port made a formal call on the President on the 29th ult.

The British cruiser *Lancaster*, Capt. Oliver commanding, arrived at this port on the 27th ult. After a brief visit she will proceed to Montevideo.

The Dutch frigates *Spaan* and *John Willem* arrived in port on the 25th and 26th ult., en route for the East Indies. They are leaving port to day.

A report has been current in the city during the past week that the President has decided to appoint Admiral Wandenbol to the directorship of the naval school.

The *Pais* is becoming noisier. On the 26th ult. one of its editors confessed that he "got a representative of the Brazilian marine." We sincerely congratulate the navy on this.

On Saturday Messrs. Martins Fribos & Co., cabinet makers, presented a handsome desk to President Pimenta de Moraes, when he visited their establishment on that day.

The Russian minister who lately presented his credentials here, is going to Lincois Aires to present his credentials to the Argentine government. He will remain there about two months.

Deaths from small-pox are now steadily declining, while those from yellow-fever have begun to increase. During the month of November there were 55 deaths in this city from the last mentioned cause, against 17 in October.

A resident of Rua Henrique de Sá, D. Theresia Heise, has complained to the police that a servant named George Graydon had broken into her safe, by means of false keys, and had robbed her of 20,000\$ in jewelry and 12,000 in money.

A telegram from this city to the *Diario Popular* of St. Paulo says that President Pimenta de Moraes is personally in favor of abolition in the Trinidad question, but that the majority of the friends whom he has consulted, including Senator Campos Sales, are opposed to it.

On the 28th the chief of police went through the "detention," and the result was the liberation of 17 prisoners against whom no formal accusations were to be found. In such cases the victims should certainly have legal redress against the authorities for false imprisonment.

The sanitary authorities have posted at all the police stations the names and addresses of the sanitary and public relief commissaries. At the central disinfecting station at No. 19, Rua Clapp, it is provided that a physician with the necessary staff for an emergency shall be on duty day and night.

The secretary of the Strangers' Hospital desires to advise subscribers that extra copies of the annual report now being circulated, can be obtained at his office, No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, on application. It is desired to have them sent out to all the friends of the institution, and to all who might be interested in its success.

The motion to prolong the present sessions of Congress to December 20 was passed on the 27th ult., and was signed by the President on the 28th. It is a pity that the suggestion of Senator Domingos Vazquez that congressmen should be paid only for actual attendance, was not passed also. These prolongations, at 75¢ a day per capita, have become a serious scandal.

According to cable news from New York and Havana a pitched battle between Cubans and Spaniards was fought at Matanzas on the 25th ult., resulting in a victory for the Cubans. The Spaniards are said to have numbered 20,000. Our local Spanish commission for supplying us with current fiscal news from Madrid has not as yet denied the news of this battle.

We are making progress, surely! The other day a police delegado advised a family residing in Rua Silveira Martins to discontinue piano-playing, because it disturbed the neighbors. We do not know where the police official finds his authority for such an order, but if he will include the brass-bands which help to make our nights hideous, we'll agree to say nothing more on the subject.

We regret to note the death from yellow fever at Petropolis on the 26th ult. of Heinrich Dahlen of Brunswick, a member of the German party which has been for some time exploring the basin of the Rio Xingu. Dahlen came on highly recommended by Herr von den Steinen, the first explorer of that region, and was preparator and photographer for the exploring party. He passed but one night in this city.

There is a gun-shop in this city which has for many years been known as "A Espingarda Inglesa," being "British and patriotic"—in the words of the *Ass*—the proprietors have recently changed the title to "A Espingarda Brasileira." It is a delicate way of expressing one's disapproval of the English, and at the same time a very neat way of serving a fine advertisement. The *Journal* should in the *Pais* commend it.

We would suggest to the managers of the industrial exposition that less military display would be more in keeping with the character of the place. An exposition designed to show the results of industry and peace should not be so overwhelmed by its destructive and non-reproductive elements of government. It is an annoyance besides to find the stairs and corridors continually blocked by soldiers.

Yesterday mass was said at the Lapa church for the soul of Dr. Manoel Pinto Netto, who died on Dec. 2, 1894, from illness contracted at the Casa de Correção, in which he was incarcerated for eight months as a political prisoner by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

The death of Councillor André Augusto de Paula Fleury, once director of the São Paulo law school, took place in this city on the 25th ult. The deceased was a native of Ceará and was for many years a prominent figure in political life. Under the empire, he was a minister, provincial incumbent, deputy, president of the chamber, and a special commissioner to study the preliminary systems of Europe. After retiring from the St. Paulo law school he returned to this city to engage in law practice.

Although the Rio News was one of the first, if not the first newspaper here to protest against the recruiting of men in South America by the Spanish government for service against Cuba, the *Pais* has succeeded in running off with the first honors the Cuban organ in New York sending an "autograph letter" to thank the *Pais* for its advocacy of their cause. It reminds us of the abolition campaign, where the *News* was ignored in 1859 by the Historical Society and a journal founded after the abolition of slavery received a commemorative medal.

There were many disturbances in the streets on Friday last, owing to the circumstance that a large number of sailors from the two Dutch frigates were ashore on liberty. These sailors at once proceeded to get drunk and tried to "point the town reel." A large number succeeded in getting into the lock-up, where they were allowed to sober themselves. Aside from the disorder, it was a mistake to let the men ashore here at this season of the year. If the two frigates are not infested with yellow fever before many days are over, we may be called a false prophet.

When police delegate Gubão de Souza searched Dr. Climaço Barbosa's house in September, 1893, during the reign of terror, he carried off with him a printing-press and other property that he found there. Dr. Climaço Barbosa is endeavoring to recover his property, for which he has made application to the chief-of-police, but he has been told that in the records of the police office there is no information on the subject. If any one knows what has become of this property, he should make his knowledge public in order that the property may be restored to its owner and that the persons who have appropriated it may be duly punished.

Lieut.-Col. Kolumba Maniz Bittencourt, commander of the 1st battalion of infantry, has officially forwarded to the adjutant general of the army a correction of the statement made in the Chamber of Deputies by Congressman Serzelello in regard to the explosion of canisters from the military school. He denies that soldiers on duty on the respective occasion laid violent hands on officers and cadets of the school and forcibly ejected them from the building. The conduct of the soldiers, he says, was perfectly correct, and in accordance with their instructions, they limited their action to putting a stop to the acts of vandalism that the cadets were committing.

In 1893 under martial law Broker Alfredo de Barros was arrested and incarcerated in the Casa de Correção and his office was robbed of money and valuable documents. He has applied to the government for compensation, but the minister of justice claims that the government cannot be responsible for the losses thus sustained. It is a mistake, we think, for sufferers from such losses to apply for redress to the government or to waste their strength in isolated efforts to obtain justice. It seems to us that they ought to unite and carry their grievances before the courts. The latter, which have recently displayed such a commendable disposition to uphold the rights of civil and military officers of the government will, we are confident, be only too willing, if the cases are properly laid before them, to redress the wrongs of private citizens who have suffered from arbitrary and abusive exercise of power.

In a recent publication Dr. J. B. Lacerda recommends the use of essence of eucalyptus in the treatment of yellow fever. He reasons that the fever is due to a microbe, and that the stomach is the organ first affected. The first result of the disease is the accumulation of poisonous matter in the stomach, which is full of these fever-germs. The first care of the physician, then, should be to destroy these germs and cleanse the stomach. In his investigations he has found that the essence of eucalyptus completely destroys them within 24 hours, first destroying their vitality and then changing completely the cellular appearance of the stomach and intestines with the eucalyptus essence, followed by alkaline drinks to reduce gastric acidity. The treatment is based on careful study and exact experiment, and, as he says, has been tried by one physician, Dr. Pinto Pontella, with marked success. It is certainly worthy of the serious consideration of the medical profession.

DEATH.

MORTON.—At 51 Kingsley Road, Princes Park, Liverpool, on 28th October, of diphtheria, ELLEN (Baby), daughter of H. Bell Morton.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK vs. NICHTEROV.

This match was played at No. 186, Rua S. Clemente, on the 25th ult., and resulted in a win for the Bank by 3 sets to nil—21 games to 10.

Result:
Messrs. De Lisle and Lloyd (B) beat
Messrs. Routh and J. Whyte (N) 6-1
" Webb and Wight (B) beat
Messrs. Jackson and H. Whyte (N) 6-2
" Youle and Carré (B) beat
Messrs. Brookling and H. Whyte (N) 9-7
Umpire: Mr. Whentley.

RIO vs. THE LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

This match, between a Rio team and the London and River Bank, who have hitherto held an unbroken record, was played on Mr. De Lisle's concrete court on the 25th ult. and resulted in a victory for the Rio team by 3 sets to 1—23 games to 18.

Result:
Messrs. Lloyd and Carré (B) beat
Messrs. Henderson and Whentley (R) 7-6
" A. Weigall and Clarke (R) beat
Messrs. Webb and H. Weigall (B) 7-6
" Wilson and Comber (R) beat
Messrs. P. S. Youle and Routh (B) 6-2
" Henderson and Whentley (R) beat
Messrs. Webb and H. Weigall (B) 6-3
Mr. E. S. Youle ably officiated as umpire.

BUSINESS NOTES.

There are now said to be 153 cotton factories of all sizes and descriptions in Brazil, against 39 in 1875.

The opening of the Pará inter-state exhibition has been postponed to August, 1897. The President has promised to try to be present.

Messrs. Lage & Bros. are to receive from the French steamer for the use of the steamer *Orion* and the two boats *Gil Elias*, *Standard* and *Figaro*.

The national government has placed at the disposal of the São Paulo state authorities two steamships near the Santos custom-house for the service of disinfection.

The custom-house of São Paulo has made arrangements to collect the storage and labor charges of the Santos docks, on goods shipped to São Paulo for dispatch.

The telegraph service of the Central railway is now the subject of complaint. Is it not quite time that the government withdrew from a business it is so incompetent to manage?

The committee on justice and legislation in the Senate declines to confirm the prefect's veto of the municipal ordinance calling for tanneries for the removal of garbage, etc., from the streets.

According to a telegram of the 26th ult. the Italian steamer *Washington* has picked up the emigrants landed at Gibraltar from the shipwrecked steamer *Solferino*, and is now on her way with them to this port.

On the 1st inst. the McElarry Company, of Campinas, São Paulo, inaugurated one of their coffee-cleaning machines at the industrial exposition. This will form one of the most interesting features of the exposition, particularly to foreigners.

The budget amendments imposing a tax of 150 reis per kilo on *carne seca*, and 100,000 per head on live cattle, imported from foreign countries, were rejected by the Chamber on the 29th ult., the first by a vote of 68 to 58, and the second by a vote of 66 to 60.

The president of the Senate continues to promulgate pension bills, the President of the republic not wishing to sign them. If they can not command his approval, then the President should not hesitate to veto them. These pension grants have become a serious abuse.

It is stated that Barão de Camagay, *de facto* governor of Bahia, has granted permission to a syndicate to work the mines at Areias do Prado. The grant is for 50 years and the concessionaires are required to pay to the government 10% of the value of the minerals extracted.

If the charges of Senator Olíveira against the Banco da República are true, the judicial liquidation of that institution ought not to be deferred one single moment. He claims that in the conversion of apolices alone the bank has defrauded the national treasury in the sum of 124,671,315\$416.

It is stated that Engineer Jules Carey, who has recently returned from Europe to the state of Paraná, succeeded in organizing in Lambari a syndicate for working gold and diamond mines on the river Itaipu in that state. It is expected that a company will also be organized in Lomlon for working coal mines in Paraná.

In 1892 the state of Rio Grande exported to this city 5,553,650 kilos of *carne seca*. That year Marshal Floriano Peixoto forced Júlio de Castilhos out of the people of Rio Grande as their governor, and the exportation of *carne seca* fell to 1,827,180 kilos in 1893 and 1,492,184 kilos in 1894. This year it is expected that it will be still less.

The Rio de Janeiro state assembly is discussing a project creating a mortgage bank for the assistance of agriculture. For fifty years this makeshift has been the subject of Brazilian legislation and experiment, and it has resulted in nothing but disaster. Is it not time for the state to drop the matter and let agriculture take care of itself?

The legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro has voted a project creating offices for the collection of import duties on domestic products exported into neighboring states. This is how national industry is to be promoted. In good time the Brazilian will be taxed for the air he breathes and will carry a meter on his back to record the quantity consumed.

The customary and senseless regulation prohibiting the mooring of vessels alongside the piers and quays of the city water-front, went into force on the 2nd inst. Years of experience show that little or no benefit has ever resulted from this regulation, except to lighter proprietors and stevedores, while on the contrary it has been of immense prejudice to commerce. When are we ever to learn anything from such blunders?

The municipal council of Campinas, São Paulo, has had the following data compiled in regard to the agricultural wealth of that municipality: number of plantations 262; coffee trees 2,708,600; foreign laborers employed 10,149; national do, 3,251; value of the properties 10,650,000\$; improvements on same 12,577,000\$; regular expenses 7,214,100\$; average production of coffee 988,230 *uros* (31,994,171 pounds).

The present rubber crop on the Amazon is said to be smaller than that of last year.

The Rio de Janeiro legislative assembly has passed the bill, which has received the governor's sanction, authorizing the state government to supply planters with fertilizers at cost price. An appropriation of 200,000\$ for this purpose is included in the bill. A more pious piece of legislation could not have been devised. Now let the tailors ask to have their cloth furnished at cost, and the shoemakers their leather, the blacksmiths their iron, etc., etc.

We have had a paper returned to us from São Paulo to show the condition in which it arrived there. It was torn through the middle of the page, dirty and had been soaked with water. It is an object lesson in irresponsible government, in neglect of the duties and obligations attached to every public service, no matter what the form of government may be. It is a burning shame for Brazil that her postal and railway services are so hopelessly bad.

Complaints are made by business men in São Paulo of the arbitrary proceeding of the postal authorities there in the seizing of cheques and valuable documents sent through the mails. The director has not confined himself to cheques, etc., payable to bearer on sight, but has included all valuable documents of all descriptions in his prohibitions. It is true the general government called some of these petty tyrants to account. And it is more than time that this spying into private correspondence should be stopped.

Messrs. Buaque de Macedo & Co. are intending, we are informed, to establish on the Rua do Ouvidor a large retail house for the exclusive sale of national goods. Nothing else will be kept on its shelves. The idea is highly patriotic, of course, and is entirely in keeping with the wave of national industry enthusiasm which is now passing over this city, but is it business? Enthusiasm will not run a large commercial establishment, nor will the sale of goods destined very largely for country consumption support such a concern on the Rua do Ouvidor. However, when civil engineers enter commerce, they have to gain their experience just like the rest of humanity.

Though some inexplicable oversight we neglected to state in our last issue that the local management of the New York Life had issued their announcement of the organization of a national life insurance company to be known as the "Sud-America." The statutes are signed by Messrs. Sanchez, Darlot and Haselmann, the local representatives of the New York Life, and it is understood that they are furnishing the capital for it. The capital is 5,000,000\$, of which 10 per cent. is paid in. Some of the local papers have criticised its statutes on the ground that it provides for re-insurance to foreign companies and the exportation of capital for investment abroad. It will be seen, from this, that our predictions have been fully verified.

We understand that the question about Trinidad is likely to be satisfactorily settled. The object of the British government is simply to facilitate the laying down of a new South American telegraph cable. There is no political motive whatsoever, and the excitement into which the Brazilians have worked themselves is utterly without justification. But our government naturally desires not unnecessarily to put the susceptibility of a friendly nation. If, as we hope, is now probable, a satisfactory arrangement arrived at, there will probably be a recovery in the Brazilian exchange. In every other respect the news from Brazil is encouraging. The amnesty bill has been passed, and trails is exceedingly good.—*The Statist*, October 26.

We extract from an American exchange the following table showing the per capita consumption of sugar in various states:

Countries	Population 1891	Consumption 1890-91 lbs.
England.....	38,600,000	78½
United States.....	63,000,000	59½
Denmark.....	2,300,000	41
Switzerland.....	2,950,000	33
France.....	39,100,000	29
Holland.....	3,500,000	27½
Sweden and Norway.....	6,780,000	20
Germany.....	46,600,000	22½
Belgium.....	6,150,000	21½
Austria.....	42,750,000	15
Portugal.....	4,730,000	13½
Russia.....	95,870,000	10
Spain.....	17,400,000	9½

The directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph in their report for the half-year ended June 30 last, state that the total earnings amount to 284,936, as against 277,063, an increase of 7,873 compared with the half-year to June 30, 1894. The working expenses amount to 237,801, as against 237,953, a decrease of 152. Including the amount brought forward from 1894, the balance to the credit of the revenue account is 249,891 from which has to be deducted 111,223 for debenture interest, 7,876 for the debenture redemption fund, 1,729 for income tax, and 25,000 placed to reserve fund. The directors now recommend the payment of a dividend, free of income tax, for the half year at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, as against 2 per cent. per annum for the corresponding period, carrying forward 25,803. The position of affairs between the government of Brazil and the company as to the acquisition of the cables remains the same as at the date of the last general meeting. The government, however, is taking authority to continue the authorisation for the purchase of the company's system. The shareholders are aware that the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited, has recently been formed for the purpose of laying a system of cables up the river Amazon and connecting many important places on that river with Pará, the northern terminus of this company's system. The directors anticipate that when this line is opened, in or before March, 1896, it will prove a valuable feeder to this company. The directors have to notify that the conversion of ordinary shares into preferred ordinary and deferred ordinary shares will be suspended on and after January 1, 1896, until further notice.—*Financial News*, November 7.

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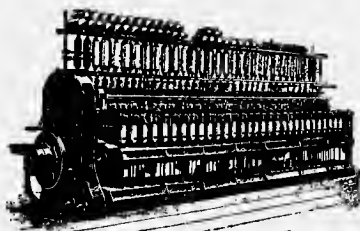
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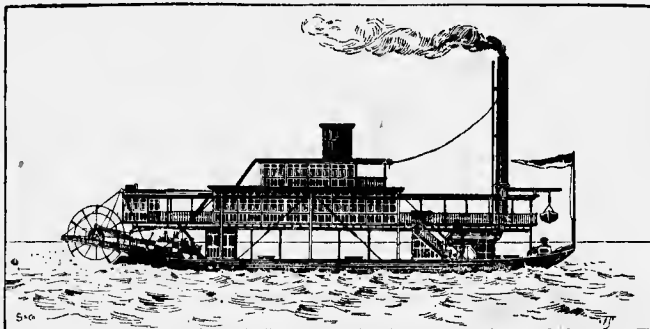
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